TOPORETS, A. S.

RT-1441(Luminescence spectra of phosphors activated with silver) Spektri liuminestsentsii fosforiv, aktivovanikh sriblom.
SO: Fizychni Zapysky,8(2): 161-165, 1941(Original Russian source unaviala-le for reveiw)

TOPORETS, A. S.

Toporets, A. S. The Umov Phenomenon and its physical interpretation. Page 549.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4. (1950) Series on Physics.

PA 160T109

TOPORETS, A. S.

USSR/Physics - Spectra May 50
Light, Polarization

"Umov's Effect," A. S. Toporets, State Opt Inst, 5 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 5

Umov showed that selective depolarization occurs when polarized light is reflected from an etched (dull) colored surface (N. Umov, "Phys ZS" 6, 674, 1905; 13, 962, 1912). Toporets investigates this phenomenon quantitatively and establishes complete parallelism between attenuation of light during reflection and its degree of polarization. Explains this phenomenon. Submitted 29 Oct 49.

160T109

TOPORETS, A. S. PA 164T65

USSR/Physics - Monochromator Jul 50
Luminescence

"Focal Monochromator for the Ultraviolet Region of the Spectrum," A. S. Toporets

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XX, No 7, pp 825-833

Describes subject monochromator and its principle. It can be used in luminescence analysis using absorptiometric apparatus, and in photochemical research. Submitted 25 Mar 49.

[redacted] 164T65

TOPORETS, A. S.

[illegible] 159T83

USSR/Physics - Optics Feb 50
Lenses

"Monochromators," A. S. Toporets, 45 pp

"Uspekh Fiz Nauk" Vol XL, No 2

General theoretical discussion of monochromatic lens systems and mathematical investigations into dispersive systems, "passage" factor (transmission T versus wavelength), etc. Describes simple, twin, focal monochromators.

[redacted] 159T83

TOPORETS, A. S.

USSR/Physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 51/62

Authors : Girin, O. P.; Zhidkova, Z. V.; Stepanov, V. I.; Ivanov, A. P.; and Toporets, A. S.

Title : Determination of the true absorption spectrum of diffusion colored objects by the spectrum of their diffusion reflection

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/5, 728-729, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : Experimental and theoretical investigations were conducted to determine the relation berween the coefficient of diffusion reflection and the factors (internal and external) connected with the characteristics of the repulsing layer and the conditions of illumination. The method employed in measuring each component individually was based on the different properties of these components in relation to polarization. Results obtained are listed in detail.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

TOPORETS, A.S.

GIRIN, O.P.; ZHIDKOVA, Z.V.; STEPANOV, B.I.; IVANOV, A.P.; TOPORETS, A.S.

Determination of the true absorption spectra of scattering colored objects by their diffuse reflection spectra. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.fiz. 18 no.6:728-729 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Absorption spectra) (Light—Scattering)

TOPORETS, Arkadiy Sergeyevich; ORLOVA, L.I., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Monochromators] Monokhromatory. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1955. 264 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Spectroscope) (Optical instruments)

TOPORETS, A.S.

Effect of external factors on light reflection measurement data.
Opt.i spektr. 1 no.1:90-93 My '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Reflection (Optics))

TOPORETS, A.S.

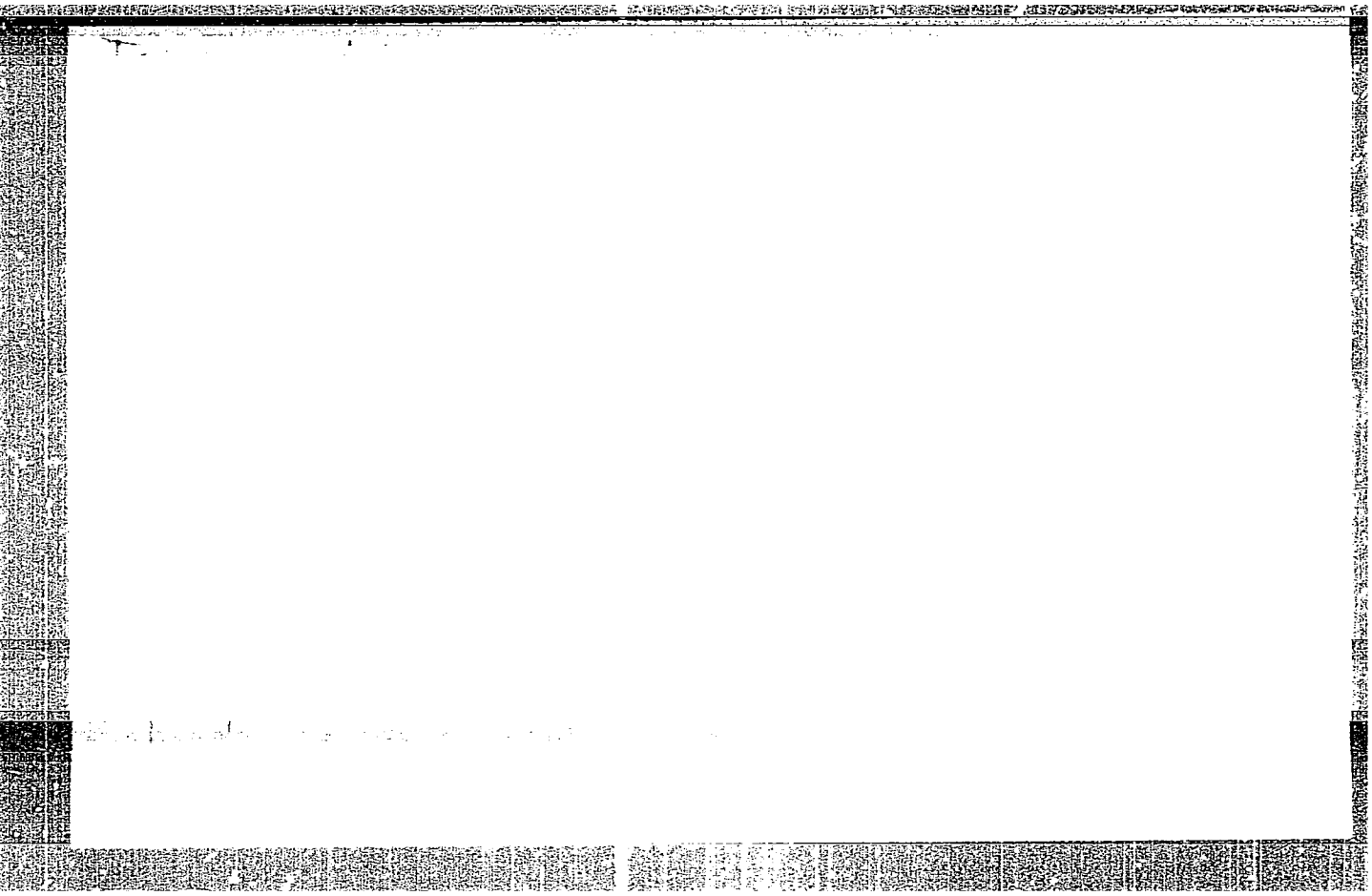
Meeting on the spectroscopy of light scattering media. Opt.i spektr. 1 no.3:446-447 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Spectroscopy) (Light-Scattering)

IVANOV, A.P.; TOPORETS, A.S.

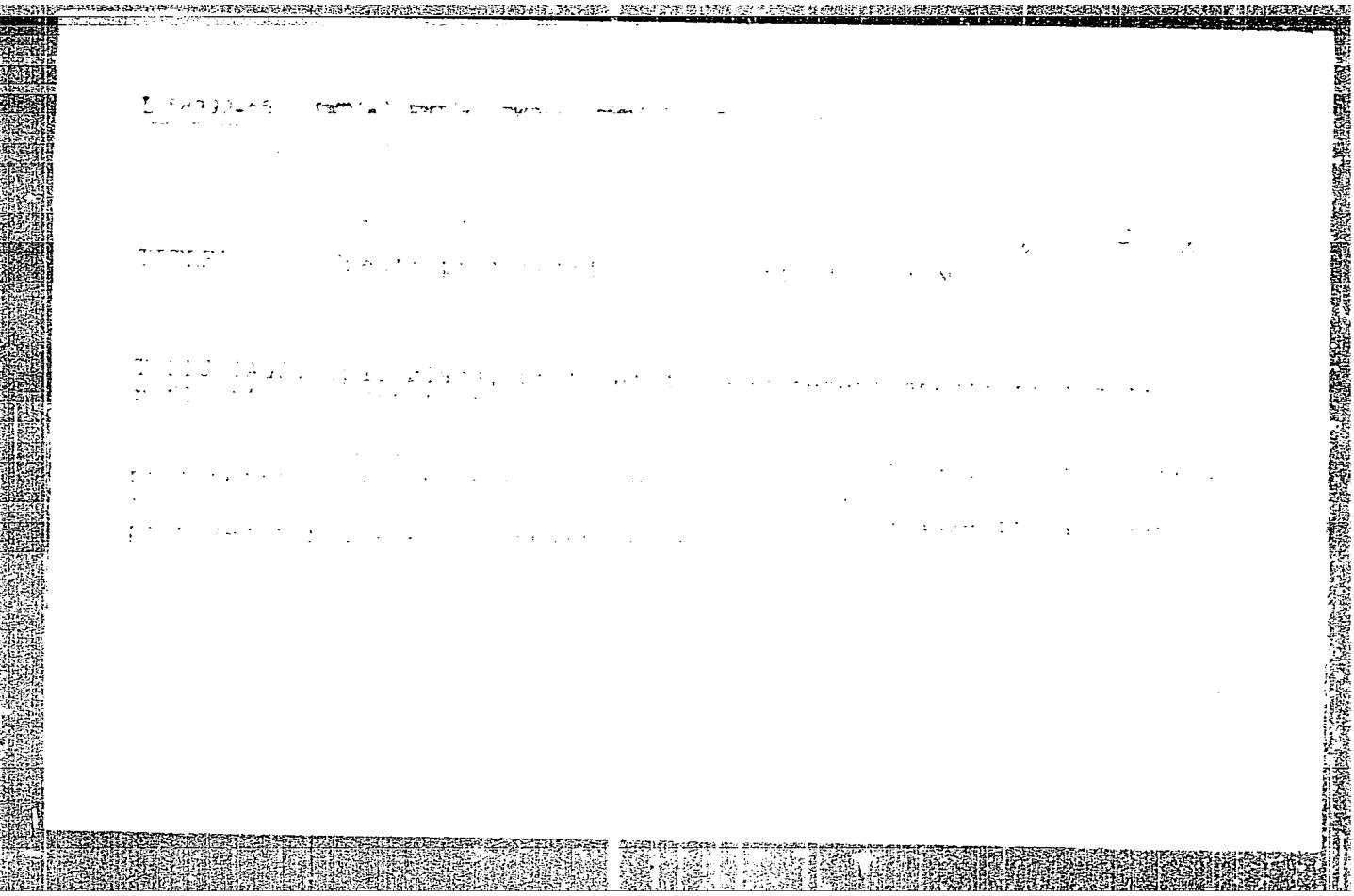
Spectrophotometric analysis of mixtures of powdery substances.
Opt. i spektr. 1 no.6:802-806 D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Spectrophotometry) (Glass--Optical properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756310018-9"

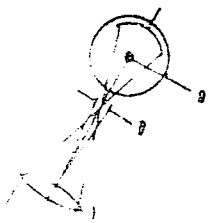


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756310018-9"



ACCESSION NR: AP5011126 C

[illegible] are described. The measurement procedure and the equipment



Schematic diagram of apparatus

TOPORETS, A.S.

Specular reflection from a rough surface. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.1:102-111 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011491 S/0051/64/016/001/0102/0111

AUTHOR: Toporets, A.S.

TITLE: Mirror reflection from a rough surface

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.1, 1964, 102-111

TOPIC TAGS: mirror reflection, diffuse reflection, scattering, rough surface, polished surface, interference, luster, glass, glass surface, duralumin, Rayleigh criterion, diffraction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to elucidate the conditions for the appearance of a mirror component in reflection of a light beam from rough surfaces. The investigated specimens were plates of IKS-3 glass and duralumin roughened by sand blasting and rubbing with emery powders of different graininess. The dimensions of the microirregularities varied in a wide range: from about 1 to 23 microns, as measured with the aid of an interference microscope. The measurements were carried out with the aid of a goniospectrophotometric set-up with an angular resolution of 3 min. There were determined the dependences of the intensity of the mirror component on the angle of incidence, the wavelength of the incident light and the average

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ACC. NR: AP4011491

height of the microirregularities. The experimental results are presented in the form of curves and are discussed on the assumption that the mirror component of light reflected from a rough surface must be regarded as the result of interference of diffracted rays with a path difference equal to an integral number of wave- lengths. The validity of the Rayleigh criterion, as often applied in the literature, is questioned and an attempt is made to define the conditions for appearance of a mirror component in reflection from a rough surface. In view of its exponential character the increase in the intensity of the mirror component with increase of the angle of incidence is assumed to be a statistical effect. Aside from the scientific interest in the results it is felt that they may prove of value in developing procedures for evaluating the smoothness of surfaces and may provide an approach to the solution of the problem of surface luster. "I am grateful to M.G.Ignat'yev for assistance in the work." Orig.art.has: 11 formulas, 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Apr63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TOPORETS, A.S.

Integrating sphere attachement to the SF-4 spectrophotometer for measuring diffuse-reflection factors and transmission coefficients. Opt. i spektr. 10 no.4:528-532 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Spectrophotometers)

TOPORETS, A.S.

Diffuse reflection of powders under diffuse illumination. Opt. i spektr. 7 no. 6:803-807 D '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Pigments--Spectra)

KRAVETS, Torichan Pavlovich [deceased]; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.; TEREHIN, A.N., akademik, red.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N., red.; NEPORENT, B.S., red.; SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., red.; TOPORETS, A.S., red.; FAYERMAN, G.P., red.; SAZONOV, L.S., red.izd-va; ZEMDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Works in physics] Trudy po fizike. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 339 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kravets).
(Physics)

KRAVETS, Torichan Pavlovich [deceased]; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.; TERENIN, A.N., akademik, red.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N., red.; NEPORENT, B.S., red.; SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., red.; TOPORETS, A.S., red.; FAYERMAN, G.P., red.; SAZONOV, L.S., red.izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Works in physics] Trudy po fizike. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 339 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kravets).
(Kravets, Torichan Pavlovich, 1876-1955) (Physics)

AUTHOR: Toporets, A.S. Sov/51-4-4-10/24

TITLE: Investigation of Absorption and Scattering of Light in Pigments (Issledovaniye pogloshcheniya i rasseyaniya sveta v pigmentakh)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 4, pp 494 - 500 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Pigments are usually in the form of fine powders and the only optical characteristic which can be measured for such powders is the wavelength dependence of the reflection coefficient. To study absorption and scattering of light in pigments, the author used a method of "dilution". This method is based on addition to a strongly absorbing pigment under investigation of another weakly absorbing but strongly scattering pigment powder. This method makes it possible to study powder layers with a suitable reflection coefficient. The magnitude of the reflection coefficient R strongly affects the value of the experimental error. Figure 2 shows dependence of the relative error in calculation of a function $(1 - R)^2/2R$ on the value of R. This curve shows that, in the range of values of R smaller than 0.05 or greater than 0.9, the error rises very rapidly. The minimum value of the error occurs at R = 0.41. The function $(1 - R)^2/2R$, referred to

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above, occurs in the equation which gives the ratio of the absorption coefficient α and the scattering coefficient s as $\alpha/s = (1 - R)^2/2R$ (Eq.(1) on p 494). When the powder whose properties are studied is mixed with another weakly absorbing but strongly scattering powder, and the latter forms the bulk of the mixture, then the particles of the studied powder are surrounded by weakly absorbing particles and therefore they are illuminated by diffused light. This circumstance simplifies theoretical treatment. The author assumes that the absorption and scattering constants of a powder mixture are linear functions of the constants of the original components. The values of the reflection coefficient were corrected for reflection at the powder surface. The powder layers were 5 mm deep. Measurements were made using an SF-2 spectro-photometer with automatic recording. The "dilution" method was tested on powders of coloured and colourless (white) glass. The simple formulae obtained by the author for the relationships between s, α and R were found to hold for glass powders (Figure 3). In studies on pigments, magnesium oxide (MgO) was used to dilute the pigment studied. The results for mixtures

of cobalt blue and cadmium red with MgO are shown in the form of a dependence of a certain function of the reflection coefficient R of the pigment investigated on the concentration of this pigment in the mixture (Figures 4 and 5). Figure 6 shows the dependence of the same function of R on concentration of the pigment (Curve 1, cadmium red; Curve 2, ultramarine; Curve 3, emerald green; Curve 4, cobalt blue) mixed with MgO. The results shown in Figure 6 refer to the region of the maximum absorption by various pigments. Figure 7 shows the same function of R in the form of a dependence on concentration of cobalt blue mixed with various white pigments (Curve 1, titanium dioxide; Curve 2, zinc oxide; Curve 3, magnesium oxide; Curve 4, gypsum). The absolute absorption coefficient of a pigment powder could be found by using a "standard" substance (e.g. coloured glass powder) whose absorption coefficient was known. For cobalt blue at 600 mμ, the author found the absolute absorption coefficient to be 145 mm^{-1} compared with 175 mm^{-1} obtained by means of a microphotometer for separate powder particles. In view of the conditions of the experiment, the agreement between these two values is considered to be

Investigation of Absorption and Scattering of Light in Pigments

satisfactory. The author also obtained (from the results of Figure 7) the relative scattering constants for gypsum, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide and titanium dioxide (see table on p 500, second column). The absolute value of the scattering constant of magnesium oxide was deduced from the absorption constant of cobalt blue and the relationship of the latter with the optical constants of the mixture of magnesium oxide and cobalt blue. From the absolute value of the scattering constant of MgO, the absolute scattering coefficients of the other three white powders were found. They are given in the third column of the table on p 500. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 18 references, 6 of which are German, 6 in English, 5 Soviet, 1 French, 1 Hungarian and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im.S.I.Vavilova (State Optical Institute im. S.I.Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Pigments--Optical properties

TOPORETS, A.S.

Devices used on SF-4 and SF-2 spectrophotometers for measuring the coefficient of diffuse reflection. Opt.-mekh. prom. 25 no.2:20-23 F '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Spectrophotometer)
(Reflection(Optics))--Measurement)

AUTHORS: Ivanov, A. P., Toporets, A. S. 48-11-6/13

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Investigations on Mixtures of Powdery Objects (Spektrofotometricheskoye issledovaniye smesey poroshkoobraznykh ob'yektov).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 11, pp. 1502 - 1502 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Investigating this problem it was tried to approach it from the angle of those elaborate studied which take account of the real characteristics of the light-dispersing medium and its discontinuity. The used objects was glass-powder. Starting from the conceptions developed by Bodo (reference 1), and Girin, Stepanov (reference 2), a new method for calculating coefficients of reflection of the mixture based upon known constants of the initial components, was suggested. The values of the coefficient of reflection obtained by this method, agree with the test-data. Further it was stated in this context that the appearance of the spectroscopic reflection-curves does not only depend on the composition of the mixture, but also on the dispersion of the powders. With mixtures of the same composition, but of different

Card 1/2

Spectrophotometric Investigations on Mixtures of Powdery Objects. 48-11-6/13

sizes of the particles, the curves cannot coincide with respect to the position of both maxima and minima.
There are 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

TOPORETS, A.S.

USSR/Optics - General Problems.

K-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7579

Author : Toporets, A.S.
Inst :
Title : Conference on Spectroscopy of Light-Scattering Media.

Orig Pub : Optika i spektroskopiya, 1956, 1, No 3, 446-447

Abstract : Report of a conference held on 29 -- 30 March 1956, in Moscow.

Card 1/1

TOPORETS, K.I.

People who have mastered new equipment. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.4:17-18 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Yasinovatskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Donetskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Signaling—Block system)

UNKSOV, V.A.; BOROVIKOV, P.P.; RUNDKVIST, D.V.; PAVLOVA, I.G.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.; VOLOSTNYKH, G.T.; ROZINOV, M.I.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; IVANOVA, A.A.; KORMILITSYN, V.S.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; ARTEMOV, V.R.; RYTSK, Yu.Ye.; GINZBURG, A.I.; DORTMAN, N.B.; TOPORETS, S.A.; TRUNINA, V.Ya.; YAKOVLEV, I.K.; BOGDANOVA, L.A.; SARBEYEVA, L.M.

Problems of the geology and characteristics of the distribution of mineral deposits. [Trudy] VSEGEI 92:53-89 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

BOGDANOVA, L.A.; GAVRILOVA, O.I.; TOPORETS, S.A.

Changes taking place in hard coal under the effect of minor transgressive intrusions. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:564-567 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI). Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

TOPORETS, S.A.

Influence of the mineralogical composition of mineral impurities on the electric conductivity of coal. Dokl. AN SSSR 122, no. 2:286-288 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Mironovym.

(Coal)
(Electric conductivity)

SOV/20-120-3-53/67

AUTHOR: Toporets, S. A.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Electric Conductivity of the Ingredients of the Suchan Coals on Pressure
(O zavisimosti elektroprovodnosti ingrediyentov suchanskikh kamennykh ugley ot davleniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 629-631 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In publications (Refs 1-4) it was pointed to the existence of certain relations between certain geological factors and the properties of coal substance. One of these factors is represented by the pressure of the upper rock masses. A hydraulic press with a maximum pressure of 250 kg/cm^2 was employed in this investigation. The powder samples had a grain size of 0,25 mm. The measurements were conducted with a microamperemeter M-91 with a 10 μa-scale. The results are given (Table 1). The modification of the resistance of durain and fusain from coal with a different degree of metamorphism was of equal character. However, this character changed considerably in vitrain and clarain at a pressure

Card 1/3

On the Dependence of the Electric Conductivity of the Ingredients of the Suchan-Coals on Pressure

SOV/20-120-5-53/67

increase. This difference in the modification of the resistance can be of importance in the determination of the coal brand. This was also tested with 6 samples, and in five cases a result was obtained which later on was proved by petrographical and chemical analyses. For these reasons it is inadvisable to prefer average coal samples in the determination of the degree of metamorphism, but to use samples of most homogenous vitrain coal. There are 2 figures and 7 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Coal Geology, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 17, 1958, by D. V. Nalivkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

Card 2/3

On the Dependence of the Electric Conductivity of the Ingredients of the Suchan-Coals on Pressure SOV/20-120-3-53/67

1. Coal--Electrical properties 2. Coal--Pressure

Card 3/3

SOV/20-122-2-34/42

AUTHOR: Toporets, S. A.

TITLE: Influence of Mineralogical Composition of Mineral Impurities on the Electrical Conductivity of Coals (Vliyaniye mineralogicheskogo sostava mineral'nykh primesey na elektroprovodnost' kamennykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 286 - 288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the electrical resistance of coal on many factors is a well known fact. Among these factors, the dependence of the specific electrical resistance on the ash content of the coal is especially prominent (Refs 1-3). Thus the resistivity for coals of types D, G, PZh is less for higher ash content, while in anthracite it is greater. For the complete solution of this problem the mineralogical composition of impurities has important significance. In this paper the author presents the pertinent results of work on pit coal and anthracite from Suchan, coals very rich in the impurities which lower the quality. The coal is separated into 3 groups: 1) ash-poor, with 7 - 20% ash, 2) ash content variable (7-40%) and 3)

Card 1/4

ash-rich, with consistant ash content of 20-45%. In addition the mineral components of the coal can be divided according to their origin: 1) autogenous (syngenetic and epigenetic) and 2) terrigenous. The syngenetic minerals represented by kaolinite, calcite, and siderite, the epigenetic by calcite and rarely quartz. Syngenetic minerals are far more abundant than epigenetic minerals. The terrigenous minerals are present only in insignificant amounts and affect the quality only a little. For this work 422 samples which were composed of finely mixed coal and impurities compressed under a pressure of 100 kg/cm^2 were used. The results of the resistivity measurements are given in the diagrams of figure 1. This shows that the hitherto well-established relationship between the ash content and the resistivity of a coal is only partially valid. If the coal impurities are primarily kaolinite-type clay minerals, the resistivity is appreciatively reduced even when the impurities are only present in insignificant amounts. On the other hand when the impurities are carbonates,

the resistivity is only changed if the said carbonates are conducting types of calcite and siderite. In other cases the resistivity remains unchanged. The diagram 1a', b', and v' shows convincingly that a high kaolinite content in anthracite in one case raises the resistivity and in another case lowers it. The change of the specific resistivity of anthracite depends primarily on the carbonates, calcite and siderite (Figs 1b and v).There are 1 figure and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory for Coal Geology,AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 12, 1958, by S.I.Mironov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958

TOPORETS, S. A.

Relationship between the electroconductivity of fossil coals in the southern Maritime Territory and geological factors. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:60-68 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Maritime Territory--Coal--Electric properties)

TOPORETS, S.A.

Effect of metamorphism on the electric and elastic properties of extracted coal. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:451-454 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Coal--Electric properties) (Ultrasonic testing)

20-1-50/58

AUTHOR: Toporets, S. A.

TITLE: On the Electric Conductivity of the Petrographic Ingredients of the Suchan Coal (Ob elektroprovodnosti petrograficheskikh ingrediyentov suchanskikh kamennykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 177-180 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the conductivity in samples of coals of the Donetskiy Basseyn did not show any laws (reference 4). It is only known that the value of the specific resistance of anthracite and bituminous coal are very different. From publications follows that the results of these measurements are not compar able with each other, as they often were quite accidental and did not come from any systematicinvestigations. But a number of problems is connected with the conductivity which are of decisive importance for the operating conditions, specially the core sampling by electrical means, determination of sorts to which the coals belong, the ash content and other properties directly in the bore hole (in the case of coreless boring). Besides the dependence of the conductivity on geological rules. In view of the complex composition of the bituminous coal the most correct way would be the greates possible simplification, i.e. the disaggregation of the coal samples into the simpler components, in order to be

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able separately to study them. In this work the coals of Suchansk were studied. They are homogeneous, but show rapid change of metamorphism within short intervals (reference 9). The results of the measurements in a carbon dust (grain size o,25 mm) under a pressure of 1oo kG/cm^2 on a mirror galvanometer with regard to the specific resistance are given in figures 1-4. They show that certain connections exist between the conductivity of the ingredients and the degree of their carbonization, the petrographic composition and the ahs content. The specific resistance decrease with increasing degree of carbonization of the samples for "Vitren","Klaren", and "Düren" (figure 1). In Düren the modification of the resistance takes place uniformly, which is not the case in "Klaren" and "Vitren". "Füsen" is according to the type of modification of the specific resistance especially different. It may be assumed that its resistance remains constant with increasing degree of carbonization, but this is experimentally hard to prove. The author thinks that its specific resistance is influenced by several factors. From this follows that the higher degree of carbonization, with the exception of Füsen, reduces the specific resistance of the coal ingredients.

This factor manifests itself more clearly in the "glossy" ingredients than in the "matt" ones. Thus only coal ingredients of the same degree of carbonization may be compared with each other. The type of modification of the curve of the specific resistance of Fusen (figure 2) is by the author's opinion mainly due to a different ash conent of the samples of the samples which represent Fusen from coals of different degrees of carbonization. Other ingredients also change their specific resistance according to the quantity of mineral admixtures (figure 3,4). Finely dispersed clay-substances increases the conductivity of the ingredients of medium carbonized coals more than if they were "pure". From all this follows that the electric conductivity of the ingredients of fossil coals represents a function of at least 3 independent variables: 1)the degree of carbonization, 2) the petrographic composition and 3) the ash content. The influence of these factors may combine or overlap. Therefore the variety of the results, when these causes not taken into account. But neither the complexity nor the complexness are capable of annulling the influence of every one of these factors. There are 4 figures, and 9 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

On the Electric Conductivity of the Petrographic Ingredients of the Suchan Coal. 20-1-50/58

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory for Coal Geology AN USSR (Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: July 31, 1957, by D.V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 24,1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

TOPORETS, S.A.

Method of studying electric properties of coal. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:588-594 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR.
(Coal—Electric properties)

(N) L 11927-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/FA/FA(b)/T-2/EWP(h)
ACC NR: AP6001831 SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/010/0043/0046

AUTHOR: Voronenko, O.A. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel); Toporikov, V.A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The extension of flight conditions for shipborne helicopters

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 10, 1965, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: naval aircraft, helicopter, aircraft performance

ABSTRACT: To avoid various types of damages, the take-off and landing of helicopters and the start and stop of the rotor should not be carried out in the presence of a head wind exceeding 14 m/sec and 18 m/sec for the Ka-15 and MI-4 helicopters, respectively. The author 1) discusses briefly helicopter flight conditions as related to navy ships; 2) describes ship operations (relative to wind direction) which help the landing and take-off of helicopters; 3) outlines the theory and gives examples of the practical uses of a special plotting board which helps the helicopter pilot in reaching the optimum decisions; and 4) presents a table (Table 1) giving the relationship between the permissible helicopter weight as a function of the air speed in the landing area. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

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L 11927-66
ACC NR: AP6001831

TABLE 1. Permissible weight of helicopters during take-off from ships as a function of the velocity of the resulting air current.

Velocity of the resulting air current above the landing area, m/sec	Take-off helicopter weight, kg	
	Mi-4	Ka-15
0	6550	1320
5	6860	1440
10	7550	1475
15	7600	1475

SUB CODE: 01 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

1. TOPORIN, G. S., Eng

2. USSR (600)

4. Machinery - Standards

7. Parametric standards in transportation machine building. Vest mash No.12 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TOPORINA, A.N., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Effect of sulfanilamides on the intestines. Sbor. trud. Khar'. vet. inst. 22:202-207 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo veterinarno-zootekhnicheskogo instituta imeni N. E. Baumana.
(Sulfanilamides) (Intestines)

SALO, D.P.; MIKHAYLENKO, G.I. [Mykhailenko, H.I.]; KRIVENCHUK, P.Ye. [Kryvenchuk, P.IE.]; TOPORINA, O.M. [Toporyna, O.M.]; Prinimali uchastiye: SHABEL'NIK, V., student; OLENICH, Ye. [Olenych, E.], student; SUDGAL'TER, D. [Sudhal'ter, D.], student

Alkyloamides and the possibility of using them in pharmacy. Report No.2: Study of the emulsifying properties of the monoalkyloamides of fatty acids for the purpose of using them in pharmacy. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.6:19-22 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii sekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta, zav. kafedroy dotsent G.P.Pivnenko [Pivnenko, H.P.].
(AMIDES)

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 581.

Author : O.A. Yesin, G.A. Toporishchev, P.M. Shurygin.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : Electrolysis of Melted Manganese Slag.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. n., 1957, No.5, 85 - 91.

Abstract : The electrode processes at the electrolysis of melts MnO - SiO_2, MnO - CaO - SiO_2 and MnO - Fe- - $Si-_2$ were studied in a magnesite cell with a cathode of Ag or Fe-Mn Alloy and a graphite anode at 1250 to 1500°. It is shown that Faraday's law is valid for bith electrodes at the optimum parameters of the process. The processes Mn^{3+} + $+e \rightarrow Mn^{2+}$ and $Fe^{3+} + e$ - Fe^{2+} are secondary and can be slowed down by increasing the ratio of the height to the diameter

Card: 1/2

B-12

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 581.

Abstract : of the cathode space of the electrolyser, because the convective diffusion of Mn^{3+} and Fe^{3+} will be slowed down in this case. An addition of CaO to the melt increases its viscosity, decreases the diffusion of Mn^{3+} and Fe^{3+} ions and also increases the yield per current.

Card: 2/2

KALUGIN, V.N.; YESIN, O A.; TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

Electrode polarization and diffusion coefficients of sulfur and aluminum in liquid iron saturated with carbon. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.8:817-823 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; NIKITIN, Yu.P.

Interaction of melts containing bismuth oxide with metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.4:89-93 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protessov.
(Bismuth oxide) (Electrometallurgy)

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; YESIN, O.A.; BRATCHIKOV, S.G.

Thermochemical characteristics of PbO - SiO_2 - Na_2O melts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:37-43 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov.
(Lead sodium silicates--Thermal properties)

BRATCHIKOV, S.G.; TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

Heat capacity of iron ores and sinters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 5 no.6:16-20 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron ores--Thermal properties)

BRATCHIKOV, S.G.; TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

Heat conductivity of iron ores and sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.8:12-17 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron ores--Thermal properties)

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Thermochemical characteristics of manganese silicates.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.2:16-22 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Manganese silicates--Thermal properties)

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; YESIN, O.A.; KALUGIN, V.N.

Anodic polarization of silicon in the system copper-slag. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.4:64-70 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov.
(Polarization (Electricity))
(Systems (Chemistry))

SOV/137-58-8-16397

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 25 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yesin, O.A., Toporishchev, G.A., Shurygin, P.M.

TITLE: The Cathodic Deposition of Manganese From Molten Slags (Katodnoye osazhdeniye margantsa iz rasplavlennykh shlakov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 67, pp 42-50

ABSTRACT: The deposition of Mn was made on a liquid Ag cathode from an $MnO-Mn_2O_3-SiO_2-MgO-CaO$ melt at 1250-1350°C. The current efficiency a increased from 20 to 90% in proportion to the decrease in the degree of oxidation of the melt (Mn^{3+}/Mn^{2+}). 10^3 from 5 to <1. The decrease in a is explained by the processes of incomplete reduction of Mn^{3+} on the cathode, i.e., $Mn^{3+} + e \rightarrow Mn^{2+}$. The liquid drops of Ag in the melts studied were saturated with Mn independently from the electrolysis. The transfer of Mn increased with an increase in the $(MnO)\%/(Mn_2O_3)\%$ of the slag.

P.Sh.

1. Manganese--Electrodeposition 2. Silver (Liquid) cathodes --Performance 3. Slags--Properties

Card 1/1

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3971.

Author : O. A. Yesin, G.A. Toporishchev.
Inst :
Title : Concentration Polarization at High Temperatures.

Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1957, 31, No 2, 474-480.

Abstract: The concentration polarization (CP) in melted silicates containing 55 to 60% of MnO, 30 to 40% of SiO_2, 10% of MgO and up to 4% of Fe oxdes was measured by the commutator method (RZh Khim, 1956, 12533; 1957, 3961) at 1350 to 1400° with Mn or Mn-Ag alloy electrodes. Limiting currents i_{lim} caused by the retardation of Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} ions were revealed. The smaller i_{lim} for Fe^{3+} confirms that the latter is present in the fuse as a complex ion (RZhKhim, 1954, 26094). It is noted that only

Card : 1/2 -12-

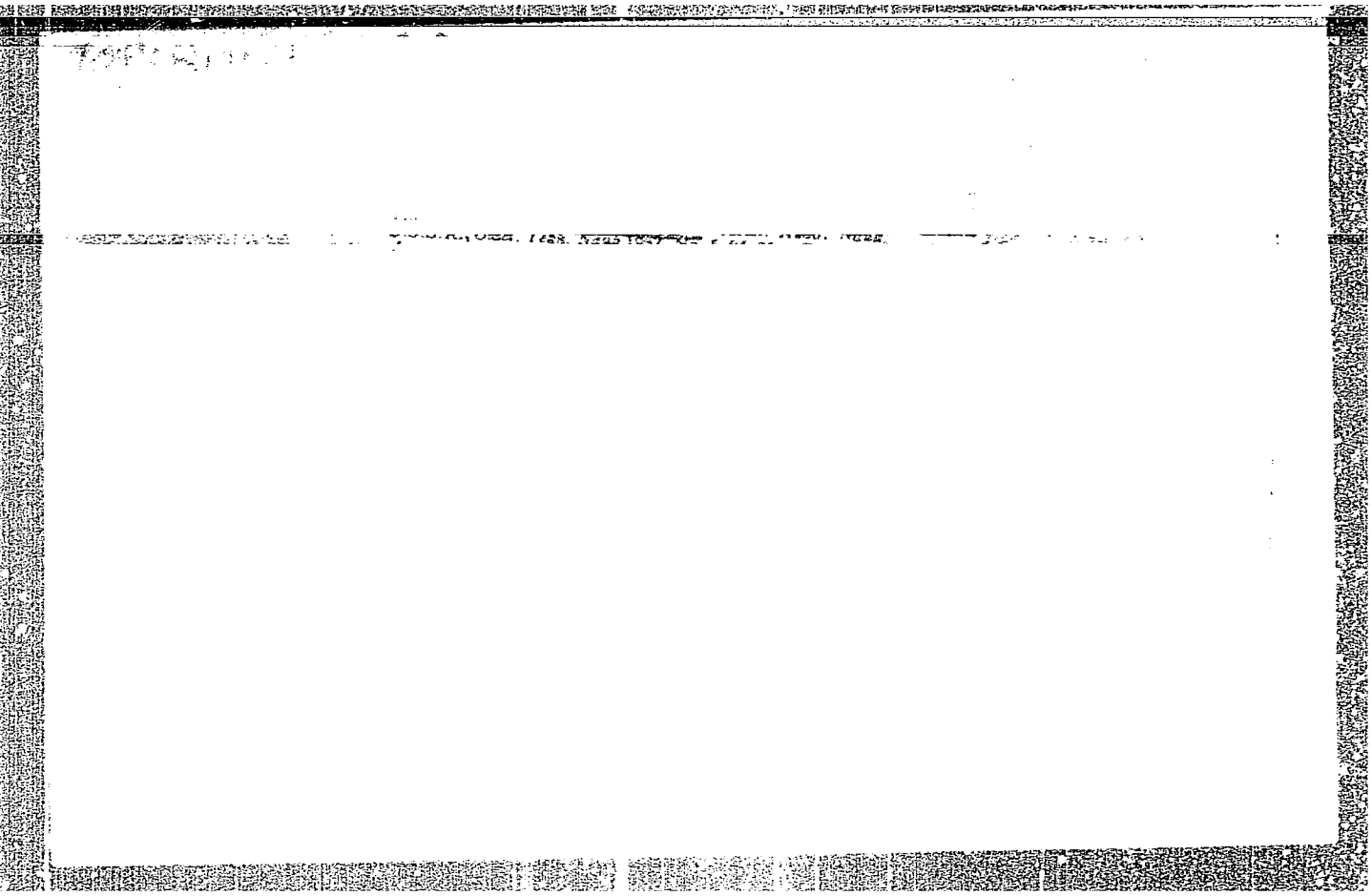
YESIN, O.A.; TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

Concentration polarization at high temperatures [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 31 no.2:474-480 F '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova, Sverdlovsk.
(Electrolysis) (Iron silicates) (Manganese silicates)

YESIN, O.A. (Sverdlovsk); TOPORISHCHEV, G.A. (Sverdlovsk); SHURYGIN, P.M. (Sverdlovsk).

Electrolysis of smelted manganese slags. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk no.5:85-91 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Manganese—Electrometallurgy)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756310018-9"

/OPORISHCHEV, G. A.

AUTHORS: Yesin, O. A., Toporishchev, G.A. and Shurygin, P.M. (Sverdlovsk). 24-5-10/25

TITLE: Electrolysis of molten manganese containing slags. (Elektroliz rasplavlennykh margantsovistykh shlakov).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Technicheskikh Nauk", (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.5, pp.85-91 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The fulfilment of the Faraday law is one of the experimental proofs that the interaction between the metals and the slags is electro-chemical (1). Study of the electrolysis of slags rich in MnO and FeO is of particular interest since several authors (2 and 3) express the view that such slags are semi-conductors. In an earlier paper by two of the authors of this article (4) it was shown that cathodic precipitation of iron is possible not only from $FeO-SiO_2$ slags but also from $FeO-Fe_2O_3$ melts and the assumption was expressed that the deviation from the Faraday law may be due to the recharging of the ions of the iron. For judging the behaviour of manganese containing slags during electrolysis the authors considered it useful to investigate the cathodic process; the data published by F. Sauerwald and G. Neuendorf (11) are not detailed enough. The authors of this paper

Card 1/4

Electrolysis of molten manganese containing slags. (Cont.)

applied an improved method so as to establish the fundamental causes which determine the degree of utilisation of the current. For the experiments the authors used a cell of the same design as was described earlier (4) for studying the electrolysis of ferrous slags; it consists of a cylinder of molten magnesia into which three compartments are drilled, Fig.1, p.86. The quantity of electricity flow was measured by means of a copper Coulomb meter, the temperature was measured by platinum/platinum-rhodium thermocouple and the sequence of experiments was similar to the one described in an earlier paper by the authors (4). At the temperatures under consideration (1250-1400 C) liquid manganese could be used as a cathode but it was found preferable to use silver instead. The results of the electrolysis of $MnO-SiO_2$ slags at 1250-1350 C are summarised in Table 1, p.87 for 22 tests, the results of the electrolysis of $MnO-SiO_2-CaO$ slags with silver cathodes at 1250 to 1300 C (experiments Nos.23-30) and of $MnO-FeO-SiO_2$ slags at 1300 C (experiment No.31) and of the Fe-Mn alloy at 1500 C (experiments Nos.32 and 33) are summarised in Table 2, p.88, giving in both tables the percentage in weight of Mn^{2+}, Mn^{3+}, Fe total, current intensity, Amp hours and the yield in respect of the current

Card 2/4

Electrolysis of molten manganese containing slags. (Cont.)

of Mn in percent (Table 1) and of Mn and Fe in percent (Table 2). Data on the utilisation of the current in the case of anodic dissolution of the manganese in slags containing 68% MnO and 32% SiO_2 at 1260 to 1280 C are given in Table 3, p.90. It has been experimentally established that under certain conditions of electrolysis of molten manganese containing slags the Faraday law is fulfilled on the cathode as well as on the anode. It was found that reduction of the Mn^{3+} and Fe^{3+} ions to Mn^{2+} and Fe^{2+} ones is the fundamental cause reducing the cathodic yield, in respect of the current, of manganese. An increased ratio of the height to the diameter in the cathodic parts slows down to convection diffusion of the Mn^{3+} and Fe^{3+} ions and brings about a better utilisation of the current. Calcium oxide additions also have a favourable influence on the current utilisation of manganese slags and this is attributed to an increase in the viscosity of the slag which slows down convective diffusion of the manganese ions. It was found that for low current densities of manganese slags, containing only a slight percentage of iron oxides, iron will precipitate preferentially at the cathode and at higher current densities Mn will precipitate preferentially. The existence was

Electrolysis of molten manganese containing slags. (Cont.) 24-5-10/25

established of a heterogeneous equilibrium

$$2\ Mn^{3+}_{slag} + Mn_{Ag} \rightleftarrows 3\ Mn^{2+}_{slag}$$

which is similar to the one established earlier for ferrous slags. It was found that the dissolution of silver in the studied melts is not related to the degree of oxidation of the slag but is directly proportional to the slag volume and the assumption is expressed that silver passes into the slag not in the ionic but in the atomic or the colloidal form.

There are 5 figures, 3 tables, 18 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 4/4

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; YESIN, O.A.; KALUGIN, V.N.

Kinetics of high temperature electrode processes studied by the galvanostatic method. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1: 162-164 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Krumkinym.

KALUGIN, V.N.; YESIN, O.A.; TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.

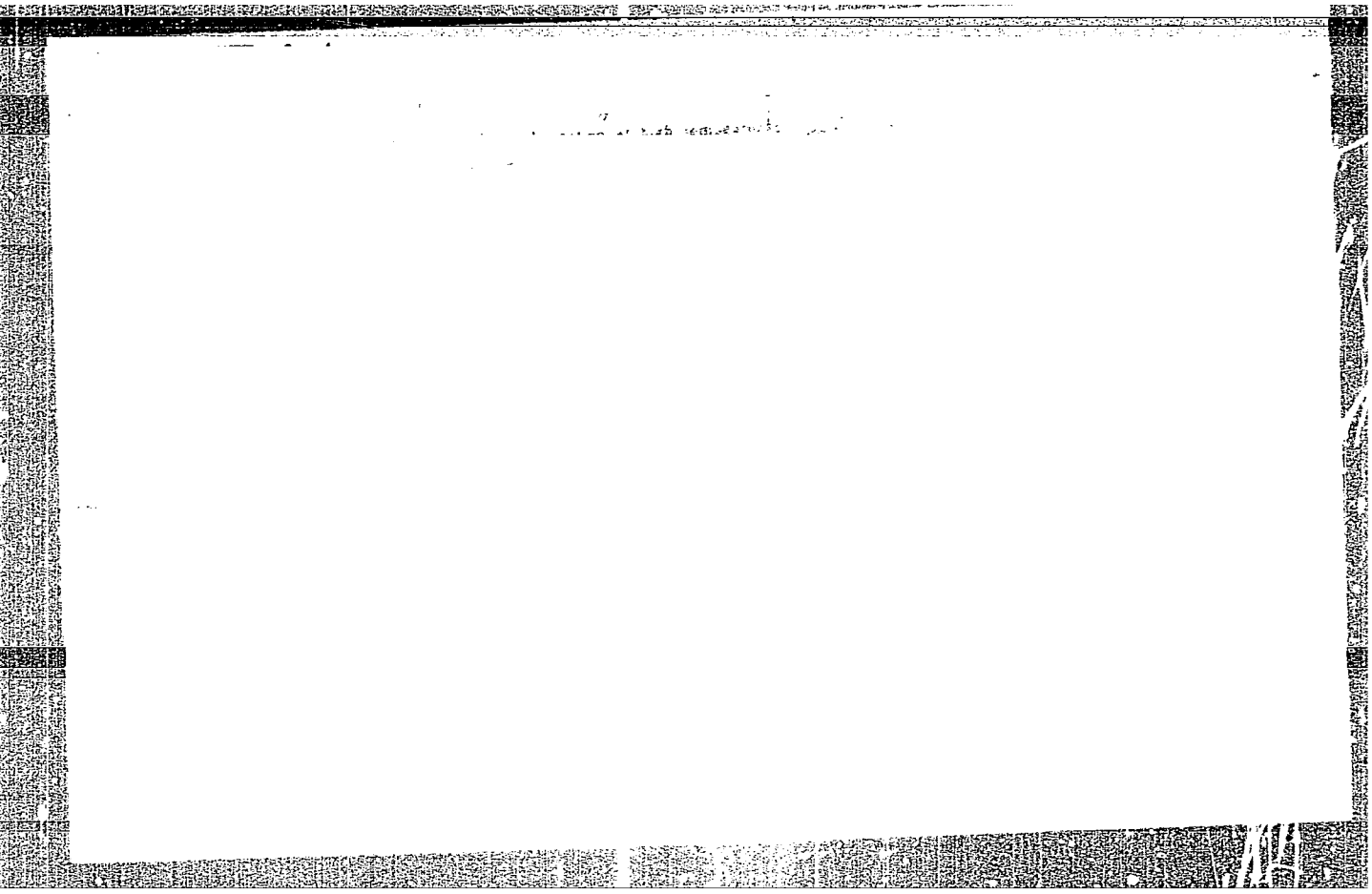
Simultaneous determination of the diffusion coefficients of silicon and manganese in liquid cast iron and steel by the chronopotentiometric method. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.1:88-93 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.

TOPORISHCHEV, G.A.; YESIN, O.A.; KALUGIN, V.N.

Silicon passage from molten iron into slag on the anode.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.2:19-25 '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756310018-9"

TOPORISHCHEV, G. A.

TOPORISHCHEV, G. A. -- "Investigation of the Electrolysis and Polarization of Mangnaese Ores." Min Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Sverdlovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

S/149/62/000/001/001/009
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Toporishchev, G. A., Yesin, O. A., Bratchikov, S. G.

TITLE: Thermochemical investigation of $PbO-Na_2O-SiO_2$ melts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 50 - 58

TEXT: To complete thermochemical data of the ternary $Na_2O-PbO-SiO_2$ system, enthalpy and heat capacity values were determined for melts corresponding to sections $PbSiO_3-Na_2SiO_3$, $PbSiO_3-Na_2O \cdot 3PbO \cdot 6SiO_2$ and $Na_2O \cdot 2PbO \cdot 3SiO_2-Na_2Si_2O_5$. The measurements were made on a unit with an adiabatic calorimeter by the method of mixing at 400 - 1,000°C, including both the solid and liquid state. The authors determined melting heats of compounds $Na_2O \cdot 3PbO \cdot 6SiO_2$, $Na_2Si_2O_5$ and $Na_2SiO_3 \cdot 2PbSiO_3$, and the dissociation constant of the latter for Na_2SiO_3 and $PbSiO_3$. The existence of phase transformation in solid specimens of the system Na_2SiO_3 - $-PbSiO_3$ at 820°K was observed. The nature of changes in the melting heats and the heat capacities with the composition, leads to the conclusion that there are atomic orderings in the melts, approaching the structure of $Na_2SiO_3 \cdot 2PbSiO_3$ and $Na_2O \cdot 3PbO \cdot 6SiO_2$ compounds, and that there is a different degree of polymerization

Card 1/2

Thermochemical investigation of...

of silico-oxygen anions. There are 3 tables, 4 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)
Kafedra teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov (Department of the Theory of Metallurgical Processes)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 2/2

TOPORKOV, I.D.

School gnomon with a horizontal and vertical goniometer. Geog. v shkole 26 no.6:49-50 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TOPORKOV, I.G.

Biology of young whitefishes of Lake Baikal. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 13:255-266 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Baykal'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Biologo-geograficheskogo instituta pri Irkutskom universitete imeni Zhdanova.

TOPORKOV, I.G.; TUGARINA, P.Ya.

Feeding habits of young whitefishes of Lake Baikal during their first two years. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va. 13:217-224 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Baykal'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Biologeograficheskogo instituta pri Irkutskom universitete imeni Zhdanova, pos. Listvenichnoye.

TOPORNINA, N.A.; KRUZHKOVA, I.V.

Phasic development of some winter wheats. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:75-84 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Wheat) (Growth (Plants))

SALO, D.P.; TOPORINA, O.M.; KARNAUKH, O.M.; KRIVENCHUK, P.Ye. [Kryvenchuk, P.IE.] PAVLENKO, L.S.

Alkylolamines and their possible use in pharmacy. Report No.1. Farmatsev zhur. 16 no.5:16-20 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarst i galenovykh preparatov Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dotsent G.P. Pivnenko [Pivnenko, H.P.]).

AUTHOR: Toporkov, A. M. SOV/127-59-1-15/26

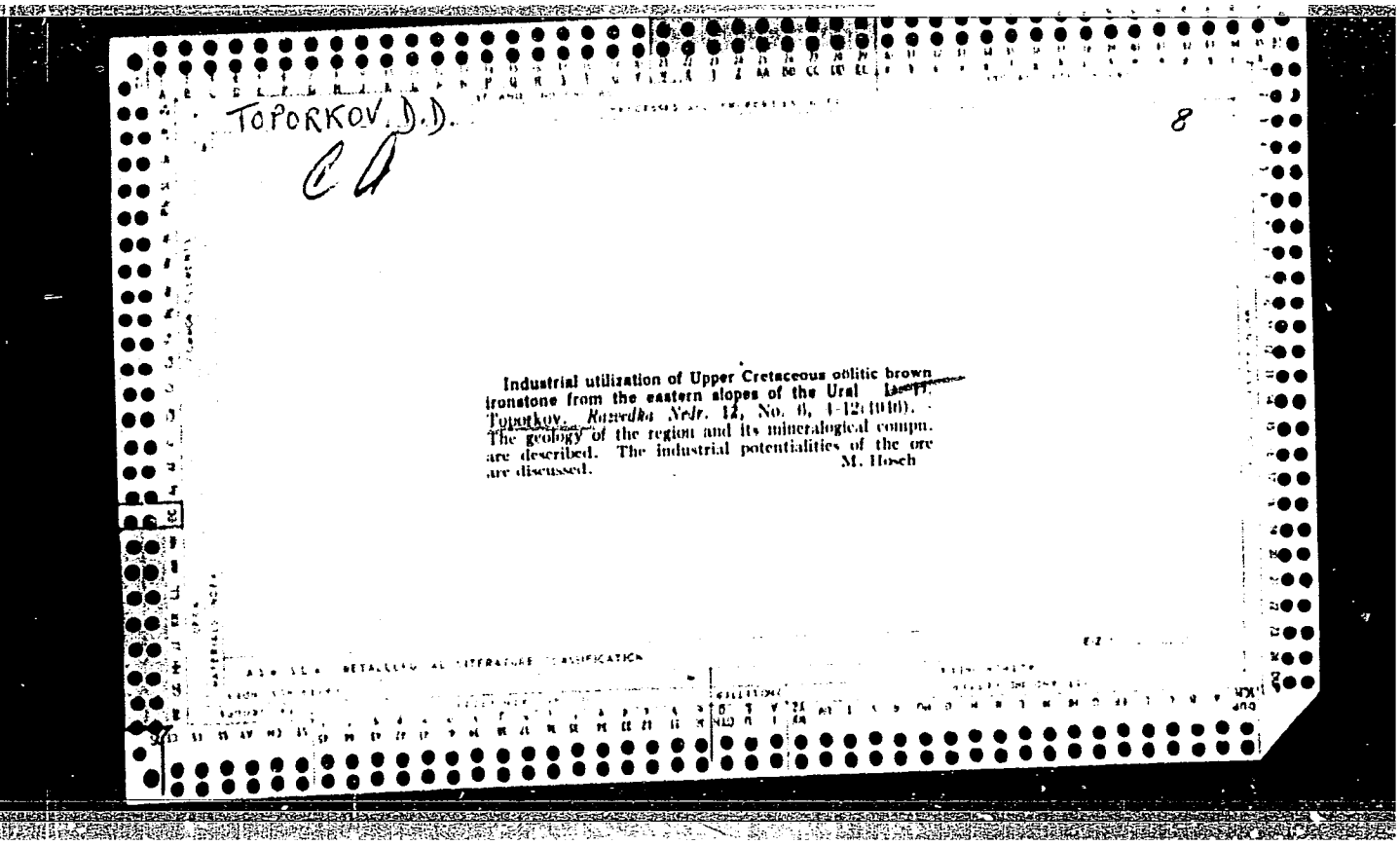
TITLE: The Industrial Testing of the Electric Detonators With Short - Delayed Action (Promyshlennoye ispytaniye elektrodetonatorov korotkozamedlennogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal 1959, Nr 1, pp 53-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests on the EDKZ electric detonators with short-delayed action for blasting operations in the Berezovskiy mine imeni Kirov are described. A sketch of the stope face and the consecutive order of blast holes is presented. There are 1 diagram and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Trest Uralzoloto (The Uralzoloto Trust).

Card 1/1



TOPORKOV, D.D.

8

Industrial utilization of Upper Cretaceous oölitic brown ironstone from the eastern slopes of the Ural [illegible]. Toporkov. *Rasvedka Nedr.* 12, No. 6, 1-12 (1946). The geology of the region and its mineralogical compn. are described. The industrial potentialities of the ore are discussed. M. Hosch

BUGAYLO, V.A.; SEGAL', Z.Ya.; TOPORKOV, D.D.

Results of geophysical and geological prospecting for magnetites in the Turgay Gates. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.4:3-18 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Turgay Gates--Magnetite)

BATSHEV, S.B., akademik, otv.red.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., akademik, otv.red.; BATISHCHEV-TARASOV, S.D., inzh.-geolog, laureat Leninskoy premii, red.; BOGATYREV, A.S., red.; KHRAMKOV, I.P., red.; BORUKAYEV, R.A., akademik, otv.red.; TOPORKOV, D.D., laureat Leninskoy premii, red.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; PONOMAREV, V.D., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; ADAMCHUK, V.A., kand.ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; LYUDOGOVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, G.M., kand. ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; SEMENOV, M.N., red.; SUVOROVA, I.I., red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.N., red.; MASLENNIKOV, L.I., spetsred.; POLYVYANNYY, I.R., spetsred.; LYSENKO, I.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, spetsred.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the joint scientific session in Kustanay devoted to the problems of the Turgay regional and economic complex] Trudy ob"edinennoi Kustanaiskoi nauchnoi sessii, posviashchennoi problemam Turgaiskogo regional'no-ekonomicheskogo kompleksa. Kustanay, 1957. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Vol.1. [Materials of plenary sessions] Materialy plenarnykh zasedanii. 1958. 150 p. Vol.2. [Geological section] Geologicheskaia sektsiia. 1958. 393 p. Vol.3. [Materials of the mining metallurgy section] Materialy gornometallurgicheskoi sektsii. 1958. 318 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Ob"yedinennaya Kustanayskaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya problemam Turgayskogo regional'no-ekonomicheskogo kompleksa.

(Continued on next card)

BAISHEV, S.B.---(continued) Card 2.

2. AN Kazakhskoy SSR, vitse-president AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Baishev). 3. AN SSSR, predsedatel' Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Nemchinov). 4. Kustanayskiy geologo-razvedochnyy trest (for Batishchev-Tarasov). 5. Ministr geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bogatyrev). 6. Sekretar' Kustanayskogo obkoma Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana (for Khramkov). 7. AN Kazakhskoy SSR, predsedatel' otdeleniya mineral'nykh resursov AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Berukayev). 8. Zamestitel' direktora Kazakhskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Toporkov). 9. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Novokhatskiy). 10. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev). 11. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Adamchuk, Alekseyev). 12. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey chernykh metallov Instituta metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Lyudogovskiy). 13. Uchenyy sekretar' Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Maslennikov). 14. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Lysenko).

(Kustanay Province--Economic conditions)
(Kustanay Province--Mines and mineral resources)

OVECHKIN, N.K.; TOPORKOV, D.D.

Geological history and mineral resources of the Turgay Gates [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.3:3-21 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut i Institut meneral'nogo syr'ya KazSSR.
(Turgay Gates--Geology) (Ore deposits)

BELYASHOV, N.M.; GLEBOV, A.V.; NGUYEN, T'YEN FUONG; RYZHKOV, I.P.; KAZANTSEV, M.I., glav. red.; TOPORKOV, D.D., otv. red.; IVKIN, N.M., red.; KOBZAR', P.N., red.; YEFIMOV, I.A., red.; SAGUNOV, P.G., red.

[Iron and titanium ore deposits in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam] Mestorozhdeniia zheleznykh i titanovykh rud Demokraticheskoi Respubliki V'etnam. [By] N.M.Beliashov i dr. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskii nauchno-issl. in-t mineral'nogo syr'ia, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 17:9)

BATISHCHEV-TARASOV, S. D.[deceased]; Prinimal uchastiye: TOPORKOV, D. D.

Kazakhstan is a large raw material supply center for ferrous metallurgy in the Soviet Union. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.geol. no.3:3-23 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Kazakhstan—Iron ores)

TOPORKOV, F. (g.Syktyvkar)

Transformed territory. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.9:33 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Komi A.S.S.R. -- Municipal services)

TOPORKOV, F.

Repair "militia" in the Komi Republic. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.10:7 O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela zhilishchnogo khozyaystva Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaystva Komi ASSR, g. Syktyvkar.
(Komi A.S.S.R.--Apartment houses--Maintenance and repair)

GORSHKOV, N., narodnyy sud'ya (Suzdal', Vladimirskoy oblasti); ANTONOV, F., inzh.; TOPORKOV, F.; LYUBARSKIY, S. (Odessa) KARAS', P. (Odessa); GRIGOR'YEVA, M.

Readers report, advise, and suggest. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.4:30-31 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zhilishchno-kommunal'noye upravleniye, Noril'sk (for Antonov). 2. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaystva Komi ASSR, Syktyvkar (for Toporkov). 3. Predsedatel' soveta pensionerov doma No.4, Kuskovo (Moskva). (for Grigor'yeva).
(Community life)

TOPORKOV, F. M.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery Aug 48
Medicine - Epidemiology

"Chronic Dysentery, Its Origin, Prevention and Treatment," F. M. Toporkov, Moscow, 3 pp

"Sov Med" No 8

Very general discussion of clinical diagnosis and treatrent of dysentery emphasizes proper diet for patients. Criticizes fact that many physicians after diagnosing chronic dysentery do not take proper epidemiological measures. Clinics, epidemiological and sanitation stations are urged to devote more time to eliminating this disease.

[redacted] 24/49T86

KETILLADZE, Ye.S.; TOPORKOV, F.M., professor, direktor.

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